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The main portion of the book is devoted to a technical and stimulating discussion of the requirements of effective bill drafting, and contains numerous examples of constructions that have been approved or disapproved by the Courts. Numerous authorities are cited in this connection, supporting the conclusions reached.

This book should prove exceedingly profitable reading to many ambitious legislators who are undoubtedly interested in the proper method of placing their constituents' ideas in legal form. Incidentally, the author entertains a not altogether uncommon belief, that the majority of lawmakers might devote more time than they do to this not unimportant branch of their duty.

P. R. B.

The Law of Quasi Contract. By Frederic Campbell Woodward. Boston. Little, Brown & Co. 1913. pp. lxxvii, 498.

This is a very satisfactory book on a subject that is not yet well understood by the profession. The only previous treatise is Keener's, published some twenty years ago. No doubt that work has had an extremely illuminating effect, but its authority may well be bolstered up by the additional work of another man. Mr. Woodward's work affords this support. He is in substantial agreement with the opinions of Keener, though he shows independence and originality. Keener's work did not fully explain the nature of quasi-contract and define its place in the scheme of obligations. Woodward makes some further progress in that direction.

It is impracticable to treat in one volume all of those obligations that are quasi-contractual in their nature—for example, judgments, the law of infancy, remedies in equity. Even in segregating a new logical legal field under a new name, much respect must be paid to historical development. Mr. Woodward limits the field of his undertaking with skill, restricting it to legal remedies in cases of unjust enrichment. His subdivision of this subject under the three heads of benefits conferred "in misreliance on a right or duty", "through a dutiful intervention in another's affairs", and "under constraint", seems based on logic

Some experience with it seems necessary before passing on its practical convenience.

The author has a doubt as to whether the remedy by restitution in cases of breach of contract by defendant and in cases of tort is really quasi-contractual. Nevertheless, the historical development of those subjects requires their inclusion and justifies him in treating them under an independent heading. It seems regrettable that he saw fit to express another doubt as to the correctness of *Moses v. Macferlan*, and that he has aligned himself squarely against *Britton v. Turner*. But his selection and discussion of leading cases are uniformly good, in particular *Price v. Neal*.

A. L. C.